The greatest loss on the part of the "inaurgents" on Thursday was on the Soulevard Poissonnière. Rue Mostergueil, Rue Montmarte, Rue Transnoname, Rue St. Mery, and the Porte St. Denis.

Thirty-five bodies were found in one heap on Priday morning in the first-named street, in addition to those that had been removed; and bodies are still to be seen at the doors of many houses in the streets with named.

just named.

Paris is occupied by an army of about 100,000 men,
and there are not less than 100 guns exclusive of the
forts.

The Arrested Hungarians in Helstein. The rumor circulated from Hamburg that patachy, the Hungarian arrested at Rendsburgh, half been executed, is not confirmed; but he is still under arrest. The Allgement Zeiting states that his red game is Pieringer, and that he is from Gross Kanischka, in Hungary. During the war he was attached to the staff of General Bem, and made the campaign of Sieberburgen, of which he wrote a descriptive work. After the capitulation of Comorn, though he did not belong to the garrison, he received remission to emigrate to America under the name of Patachi, which is also attached to his book. He came to Hamburg, and resided there some time, receiving a carte de acjour, one of the citizens giving security for him. He afterward resided in London, Brussels, and Paris, from whence he had just arrived when he was arrested. The authorities must have been aware of his plans as emissary, since a notice was telegraphed to Hamburg the moment he crossed the Gorman frontier. He is described as a highly educated man, but "un practical." The attempt made by him to work on the Hungarian soldiers of the Austrian garrison in Rendsburgh having been traced to the revolutionary centre of Paris, has soubled the vigilance of the police. The rumor circulated from Hamburg that

La Patrie says: Two journals of London, The Meraing Chronicle, and The Globe after it, publish, relatively to the acts of the Government, and the facts of the 21 of December, the most odious and most absurd calumnies. We are authorized to give to these two journals, whose introduction into France has just been forbidden, the most complete contradiction (démenti.) We learn that the correspondents have received to-day an order to quit France.

The cavalry regiments quartered at Vermilles were ordered to march to Paris last evening.— They arrived after 10 o'clock last night, singing in

Nous allons a la guerre, Nous aurons du courage. Vive l'Empereur i

The press is completely submitted to the ensorship. All journals are obliged to send their proofs for revision to the Minister, who has whatev-er he thinks not fit for the public eye, struck out.

According to arrangements entered into by M. Koesuth during his stay in England, a military engineering school has been established, to zeach Hungarian officers resident in London the art of military engineering.

The Bourgogne of Macon, of Nov. 23, states that the condition of M. de Lamartine still continues the same, no sign of improvement having yet appeared. He continues to suffer the most violent pain, and there is every reason to feat shost violent pain, and there is carried any part in that he will be prevented from taking any part in robities for a great part of the winter.

IW A letter from Venice of the 22d ult. A letter from Venice of the 22d ult.
states that Count John Louis Tedeschi, Count Monstanari, and Antonio Pedrazzi, had been tried by
court-martial, the first for having circulated sedittous
writings, calculated to produce a new revolution,
and the others for having aided and abetted them.—
The trial of Count Montanari had been suspended
for want of legal proof. Count Tedeschi had been
sentenced to death for high treason, and Pedrazza to
shard labor for five years. Marshal Radetzky had
commuted the sentence of the Count to imprisonment for 10 years, in a fortress, and that of Pedrazza
to imprisonment for three years.

THE FRIGATE INDEPENDENCE IN DANGER. -A severe and prolonged storm occurred in the Bay
of Naples in the latter part of November. The British man-of-war steamer Firebrand, and the United
States frigate Independence, were exposed to great
peril for 24 heurs, as the wind set dead on shore, and,
though four anchors were out from each the shine chough four anchors were out from each, the ships chauged considerably. The Firebrand got up steam, in case of the last emergency, but the independence was compelled only to trust to her cables and an-chors, and, if they had given way, nothing could have saved her. Fortunately, the exertions of the crews of both those, gallant vessels proved successful, and they out rode the gale.

A second edition of The Times of the 9th. reported that Prince de Joinville and Duke d'Aumale had gone to Belgium to raise the standard of revolt against the military usurpation of Louis Napoleon. All things quiet in Paris. Com. Thos. Ap. Catesby Jones had been severely wounded on the Boulevards-lost a finger, leg broken, and foot disabled.

Panis, Monday Evening A Socialist insurrection has placed Clamecy in the occupation of 5,000 of the factious , but the military force now moving on the place, supported by a numerous artillery, will soon suppress the disturbance, Shere, as well as at Capesian and Béziers.

The accounts from the other departments are generally favorable.

Paris is perfectly quiet.

Latest Intelligence.

Latest Intelligence.

[SY TELBORAPH FRON LONDON TO LIVERFOOL.]

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1891.

The Times says, the suspension of Edw.

Symbo & Sons, Eas and West India Merchants, was amounced yesterday—their hamilties are not supposed to be very large.

The amount of specie taken out by the Brazil Mail on Monday was rather greater than expected—the total being £138,000 of which £100,000 for Riode Janeiro—£28,000 for River Plate, and £2,000 for Madeira.

Paris, Morday Morning, Dec. 14, 1831.

Paris Bourse — Fives, 96.60. Threes, 58.60.

Paris Bourse — Fives, 96.60. Threes, 58.60.

Paris appears tranquil, and the disarming of the National Guards is proceeding without impediment. The accounts from the Departments are necessarily of an exporte character. Four more Representatives of the Mountain have been arrested.

tool is 0 48 2° cent. dearer in London than in Hon-burgh. The former is merely nonamal. The Exchange between England and America is nominally 0.22 2° cent. in favor of England, leaving a cross on the importation of Gold from the United

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS .- A stated meeting of the Beard took piace Monday evening, Mayor Brush in the Chair. Among the business brought forward blie following

Brush in the Chair. Among the business brought forward bile following:

Boar Co. No. 3.—A resolution was adopted authorizing the construction of a hoisting apparatus and closets in the floward of Hose Co. No. 3.

The Crising of the Supreme Coart Room —A resolution was adopted directing in the Committee on Lands and Places the samune the ceitings of the Supreme Court Room and Court of Chamber, and, if found insecure, to have the same structured as a steedily as possible. The reasons of the Court of Oyee and Terminer have been held in the Governor's Steem during the present term in consequence of the defects above alluded to.

Assessments for Graning and Paving —A resolution was

Assessments for Grazing and Paving —A resolution was adopted that the Commissioners appointed for the purpose, specied in aspectioning and assessing the expenses for Triding and easily as to Broome-time and Skillman et. From Myrtle to De Kalb-ay. The estimated expenses for Inday st. to 82 020 15, and Skillman et. Wate.

smaled expense for linky st. is \$1 020 48, and Saitiman et \$3.273 24.

Water for Brooklyn.—The report of the Committee to whem this matter was referred has been looked for with considerable anxiety, some of the particulars of the large-ligations made by the Engineers, Messrs. W. J. McAlpine and J. B. Jarris, having bren made public. The Committee presented their Report and also the Report of the Engineers recommends bringing the water to the city through a condust to be built on such level and line as will place it nearest to the several streams which have been anxiezed with a view of formathing a good and sufficient surply. The Committee recommended the adoption of the Reputseers, which estimates the cost of the work at \$3.50 000—and that the subject be list before the people for their decision. The Reports were accepted, and made the apocial order for next meeting.

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

XXXIId CONGRESS First Session. SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1851.

SENATE... WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1891.

Several petitions were presented.

Mr. Atorison moved, and it was ordered, that when the Schate adjourn it beto Priday.

The Craimman laid before the Senate a communication from the Navy Department in reply to a resolution calling for all correspondence with the Department by officers, relative to flogging in the Navy. The communication was ordered to be control.

Navy. The communication printed.

Mr. Gwin said he would call up to day the me

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Mr. Gwin said he would call up to day the me

Mr. Gwin said he would call up to day the me morial on this subject, on which the Seastor from New-Jersey intended to speak, but he gave notice that he would call it up on the 6th of January. Mr. BRODREAD of Pa. presented petitions praying for the purchase by the United States of the Louis-

wille and Portland Canal.

Mr. Clemens, from the Committee on Mulitary Affairs, reported favorably the joint resolution cresting the brevet rank of Lieuterant General, and
authorizing the President to confer that rank by

brevet, for meritorious services.

Mr. Shields gave notice of a bill to increase the

efficiency of the army, by providing a return list for disabled officers.

Mr. Malloav, of Fia, offered a resolution direct-

Mr. Mallow, of Fla, offered a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of establishing a Naval Depot at Key West. Adepted.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., offered a resolution allowing the Pension Committee a Clerk. Adopted.

Mr. Underwood, of Ky., offered a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of providing for the re-examination of payments by the Executive Department, in cases where fraud or mistake is supposed to

ment, in cases where fraud of minimake is supposed exist. Adopted.

The Compromise resolutions were then taken up, when, Mr. Clemens having yielded the floor.

Mr. Clemens having yielded the floor.

Mr. Case thanked the Senator from Alabama for yielding him the floor, and said. Though I have expressed to the honorable mover of this resolution my regret at its introduction, yet here it is, and I am required to vote upon it, to testify my satisfaction at the passage of the Compromise measures, and my conviction that the arrangement was a just, and should be a final one, no more to be disturbed in conviction that the arrangement was a just, and should be a final one, no more to be disturbed in whole or in part. I have before taken occasion, in my scat here, when practical subjects involving all these subjects were before us, to state my views, and I shall not now repeat them. When the course proposed purposes no legislative action, I am not generally in favor of mere legislative declarations, leading to no practical results. Yet the circumstances surrounding this proceeding give to it unusual unwortance, and it may well rest upon its own

leading to no practical results. Yet the circumstances surrounding this proceeding give to itunusual importance, and it may well rest upon its own our peculiar claims. The peace of the country has been assured, I trust, by this series of measures; but reports have gone abroad, more or less imposing in their character, that they would fail in Congress, and some of them repealed, or so modified as to destroy their efficiency and acceptability. Agitation is thus kept alive by the expectation of change, prepared to renew its fearful work, and in this state of things, I find myself face to face with a resolution which asserts as, I believe, the true character and just inviolability of these measures, and seeks thereby to remove from the public mind all apprehensions that the perilous contest, through which, by the hindness of Providence, we have safely passed, will again be renewed, and I would now discharge my duty as faithlessly to my constituents as to myself, if I did not meet this proposition with frankness, and support it with frankness. And especially, Sir, am I unwilling to be misunderstood in this grave conjuncture, after the denunciations we have heard for the first time from an American Senator, in the American Senate, against the Confederation and Government of our common country. If such sentiments are to furnish motives to any one for the rejection of this proposition, they will furnish motives to me for its support, as I desire, equally by

motives to me for its support, as I desire, equality by my voice and my vote, to mark my disapprobation of them. Mr. President, the words that foil from the honorable Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Richer et al. They fell upon refuciant—I may say incignant ears—and they went to sorrowing hearts. I have not the most distant idea of following the Senator in his bill of indictment against his country—against my country—against his glorowing the Senator in his bill of indictment against his country—against his glorowing and the second of our first parents from the garden of Eden. I will not follow him, the task would be too hissome. In his authimetical calculations of what the different portions of our country have lost or gattred in the collection and eight men the poor and time-honored, but poverty-stricker relices of our Revolutionary struggle, not only because many of the facts, and almost all the conclusions are cirrorous, but still more became and time-honored, but poverty-stricker relices of our Revolutionary struggle, not only because many of the facts, and almost all the conclusions are cirrorous, but still more became again, it was a subject to the poor and time-honored, but poverty-stricker relices of our revolutionary struggle, not only because many of the facts, and almost all the conclusions against the remains a sum of freedom and prosperity, of enjoyment and blessings, such as the word on our sew before, and will never sea again, it was a subject of the conclusions against it uttered in this high place, in the presence of the resident of the president of the world. The many sectional feelings and their consequences. That Government has not been merely assailed, in a strain of investment of the consequences. That Government has not been merely assailed, in a strain of investment of the consequences. That Government has not been merely assailed, in a structure of the prospect of the world. The consequence of the president of the investment of the president of the investment of the president of the

Pants, Monday, Morning, Dec. 14, 1851. FRANCE .- A wealthy proprietor at Nuit

Côte d'Or has been assassinated.

The houses of the wealthy Legitimists at Cahesaery Harault were entered on the 6th inst., and the proprietors assassinated.

At Breziers, several of the principal personages of the town had been murdered.

It is said Marshal Jerome Bonaparte has written a stormy letter to the President, entreating him not to establish a despote authority, but to call a Constitutional Assembly, to Irame a new Constitution for France.

Pages, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1851. Pages, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1851.

A decree appears for the transportation to Cayenno or Algiers for a term, from 6 to 10 years, of all persons subjected to the surveillance of the high Pelice, who have belonged to secret societies. The Banquet which was to have been given at the Hotel-de-Ville on the 10th December will not take slace.

Col. Tregro, commanding at Havre, has declared man order of the day, that the Chamber of Commerce of that town has violated the Constitutive Law of its existence by expressing its opinion of the Address of the Executive. He intimates that if the Chamber of Commerce mixes itself up with politics he will dissolve it. be will dissolve it.
Gold is 0 48 \$P cent. dearer in Paris than in Lon

in condemning it with equal zeal, but they unite in nothing class. Both parsies charge it with anothastitutionality and injustice, because it concedes all to one and nothing to the other, while each considers list! the injured party, and its rights and feelings. tacil the is justed party, and its rights and feelings at having been secrificed by the arrangement. For my self, Sir, I be eve it was a wise and patriotic dispo-sition of the eventful questions which activited and threatened us and I think, if other evidence were wanting, it has been supplied by the criminations and recriminations which are yet sounding in our Mr. CLENENS said, if the resolution had been sub-

and, from the character of the debate which had taken place, it was their imperative duty to pass it. The scene which the Senate had exhibited during the delivery of the harangues of the Senator from South Carolina, was surprising to no one here, but would have been to the country. Grouped around that Senator was the Senator from Massachusetts, the Senator from During and the Senator from During Senator from Du south Carolina, was surprising to no carefree, would have been to the country. Grouped around that Senator from Massachusetts, the Senator from Massachusetts, the Senator from One, and the Senator from New Hampebire forming a ring of admirers, while the face of the Senator from New-York was radiant with satisfaction. This was not surprising to any one tere. A Southern Senator, declaring he was a Distribution, and that a majority of the people he represented were Secessionists, and four as rabid Abolitionists as the country contained, sat near and appleaded the sentiment. There was a sympathy in treason—there was a sympathy between traitors as well as between knaves. It was said there was no necessity for the resolution. He thought there was. When traitors North and South were opposing the Compromise, and doing all in their power to raise again the fires of agitation, was there no necessity for assuring the people that the measures could not be disturbed, but were final! He was no finered of the Compromise when it was passed. He had opposed it, but, it having been adopted as a settlement, he was prepared to abide by it. The admiration of California had been charged upon every stump in the South as an unmititated wrong—as a robbery committed by the North upon the South. He though the charge was not cerrect. Who commenced the California question! Mr. Peik, a Southern man, was in favor of a bill providing for her admission. That bill, though it was better than the one that passed, recognized the great principle that the people had a right to frame a government for themselves. President Taylor, also from the South, came pext, and recommended her admission as she now stands. She was admitted. Was it by Northern votes! Certainly not: 8 out of 15 Southern States furnished votes for her admission. Kentucky furnished 7 votes out of 10. Tennessee furnished 7 out of 11. These States

mended her admission as she now stands. She was admitted. Was it by Northern votes? Certainly not: 8 out of 15 Southern States furnished votes for her admission. Kentucky furnished 7 votes out of 10. Tennessee furnished 7 cut of 11. These States furnished more volunteers than any other two States, for the contest in which California was obtained. They were Southern States, with the same interests as other Southern States, and if any wrong or robbery was committed, they did their share—if we commence secession from those who wronged us, we must commence with these two States. He replied to the argument that the admission of California was unconstitutional, because States only could be admitted under the Constitution, that all the States were territories up to the time of their admission, except Vermont, Texas and Tennessee. The Utah bill was complained of. The South voted far this bill, and passed it. In voting for it he had to be alongside of the very pillars of the State Right Church. The South was not excluded from taking slaves there. The Senator had sind that the South was excluded, and that no man of common honesty or of any honesty at all, could assert to the contrary. He asserted it, and could prove it. He knew not what the standard was that that Senator judged himself by, nor what standard he people of South Carolina, there was a very prevalent opinion that the Senator could not make a very violent senation, even in the King iom of Lilliput. He read from the Utah Territorial bill to show that a guarantee that Utah should be admitted with or without Slavery, was given, which had never been given before—that trials between master and slave, and between adverse claumants of slaves was provided for; that fugitive siaves in territories were to be delivered up, that the constitution and laws of the Unit delivered up, that the constitution and laws of the United States had been extended over the territories, and thence drew the conclusion that Congress, by these several provisions, recognized and provided for

claimed. Slavery was going to New-Mexico. The abolition emissaries sent there admitted the fact, and said that New-Mexico would be admitted as a slave state. The Texas Boundary Buil was charged by the Senator from South Carolina as a robery of four States from the South. The very champion of State Rights, the late Mr. Cathoun, up to the hour of his death, had denied to Texas any title whatever to the territory given up by her. By that act, the territory of Texas was extended up and along the Rio Grande for nine hundred miles, to none of which would Cathoun have admitted she had any claim. The Fugitive Slave Law had been excerated in the North and West—there were but few failures anywhere. There were some evasions of the law, but it had been better saflorced than any other statute of the land. This resolution says this Fugitive Slave Law is to remain unrepealed and unamended. What apology can any Southern man give to an cutraged constituency for refusing to vote at? Who will not vote to quell agitation! Why will not the Senator vote for it! The reason is ob-

will not the Seniator vote for it! The renson is osvicus. There is treason in it. He was opposed to
the passage of the law aboishing the slave trade in
the District of Columbia, but as it formed part of the
Compromise, he would not vote for its repeal tomoriow. The Seniator complained of the tainff of
Silé, wit he and every other one of the South Cardlina delegation voted for it. He had never the
much upon the right of seminor of the south Cardmach upon the right of seminor in the total
the desired of the seminor of the seminor at the
manifert at he ties obtained red of affection, and
breast upon the seminor of the seminor of the semimanifert at he ties of the seminor of the semimoral part of the seminor of the seminor of the
that New-York and Virginia, in adopting
the Constitution reserved the right. If they did,
South Carolina did not, and as he cannot take advaningted of her reservation. The Constitution was submitted to all the States for ratification as a whole, and
in adopting it they adopted it all, without any reservation. There was no such thing as a sovereign
State in the United States. No State could counmorey, emit bills of credit, purish treason, or go to
war. These were the most common attributes of
sovereignty. The Constitution sad Laws of the
United States were the supreme law of the land, and
State Law or Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. Who ever heard of a severeign State being
goverred by the law of another power. It is remarkable that only peaceable excession was claimed. The
chivalry wanted to secree but they also with the
standing. Who ever heard of a severeign State being
goverred by the law of another power. It is remarkable that only peaceable peaceable, but is received in the secretion of the stream of the secretion of the
Constitution of the stream. Suppose Louisian
any the Charleston State Rights Club and was paid for by taxes in
power of the stream of the stream of the stream
support the secretion of the United States in
power of the stream o

a pecuniary obligation of \$4,000. Before leaving, be was told the debate on the bill would list so reral as a While churg at the Aster House, he was told the buil had been ordered to a third reading, he inmediately left, and traveled all night in the hope of reaching Washington in time to vote on its final passage. The bill, between had been finally passed on the day before. He would have voted for it. He passing. The bill, towever, had been finally passed on the day before. He would have roted for it. He alluded to events which took place at Chicago on his return there from Congress, and his advocacy of the bill. He explained his whole course on the Compromise, and on the subject of Slavery. His vote on the Wilmot Provise had been in obedience to instructions. It was not his vote but the vote of his Legislature. He shought it unwise to introduce this resolution, thought the Compromise should be left quiet. When any Abolitions should move a bill to receal or amend the Fugitive Slave Law he would move to lay it on the table, and that rote would be carried by 4 to 1, without the help of the South.

Mr. Downs got the floor, when the subject was postponed to the first Monday in January Acjourned at 61 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House commenced business at half-past 12, and resolved itself into a Commutee of the Whole on the [State of the Union, on the bill explanatory of the Bounty Land Law of Sept. 1850.

The object of the bill wasto make Land Warrants assignable, and provide additional compensation to Land Officers, and lands for soldiers not heretofore provided for. Several amendments having been adopted the Committee rose, when an unsuccessful motion was made to refer the subject to the Judiciary Committee. The original bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and subsequantly referred to a Select Committee of five.

The Spraken laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of State, in reply to a resolu-

tion from the Secretary of State, in reply to a resolu-tion calling for information, that the department has no information or knowledge of, viz. The conclu-sion of a treaty between Spain, France and Great Britain in respect to the Island of Cuba; on the contrary there is good reason to suppose that no such treaty, has been entered into, although there treaty, has been entered into, although there is no efficial information in the State Department With regard to the second branch of the resolution, the Secretary of the Navy replies that the squadron of the United States at present employed on our own coast and in the West India seas, consists of the steam frigate Saraman, sicop Albary, Cyane, Decatur and steamer Vixen, in all 6 vo vessels, carrying 65 guns. The most recent information relative to the British Naval force employed on the North America and West India stations, gives a force of 9 sailing vessels and 5 steam vessels, and in addition there is a cruising squadron of stations, gives a force of 9 sailing vessels and 5 steam vessels, and in addition there is a cruising squadron of British vessels for the western coast of the British Islands, comprising 3 sailing ships, and 3 5 rew steamers, making in all an available force of 21 vessels, carrying 633 guns. The Department has no information of the extent or nature of the French Naval forces employed on the North American coast or West India seas, though it is deemed safe to infer it is equal to the British squadron in the latter seas.—In reply to the inquiry whether additional appropriations are necessary to increase our force on that station, the Secretary says, the vessels in ordinary of our Navy night be put in commission to augment station, the Secretary says, the vessels in ordinat our Navy night be put in commission to augn the home squadron in the West India seas, san that measure be found necessary, as shown in annual report recently transmitted from the Dop

that measure be found necessary, as shown in the annual report recently transmitted from the Department. Augmentation, however, would call for additional appropriations over the annual expenditures unless it should be supposed preferable to withdraw vessels from other and distant stations, for service in the West Indies, a step which, in justice to our commercial interests, the Department cannot recommend, except in the event of urgent necessity.

The Steaker also laid before the House a communication from the State Department in reply to a resolution for information, stating there is no doubt John S. Thrasher is a citizen of the United States by birth, nor is there any doubt he has resided in Cuba for a considerable number of years, engaged in business although the precise period and duration of such residence are not known. On this point the Department has sought in vain for exact information. Mr. Thrasher has made no communication to the Department, although he has, through the press, addressed a general letter and remonstrance to the Government and people of the United States. There is evidence in the possession of Government to show what was his purpose which required his return to his native country at any fixed or definite time. Other members of his family are understood to be, like himself, residents in Cuba, his father having gone there some years ago. These are all the known general facts respecting the nature of his residence in Havana, which have come to the knowledge of the Department. The Secretary discusses the general question as to Thrasher's right to exemption from Spanish law and authority on the ground of his being a native born citizen of the United States. If, he says, Thrasher, in his arrest and imprisonment, did not enjoy the benefits which native born Spanish subjects enjoy in like cases, but was more harshly treated or more severely punished for the reason that he was a native-born citizen of the United States, it would be a clear case of but was more harshly treated or more severely punished for the reason that he was a native-born citizen of the United States, it would be a clear case of the violation of the treaty obligations, and would demand the interposition of the Government, but there is no proof in the Department of any such treatment of Thrasher. It may have taken place, and the Secretary refers to various dispatches which have been received.

The communications were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs with instruction (on the motion of Mr. Brooks) to examine into the laws of domicil in the island of Cuba, and to see if they are not proper matters for negotiation and treaty with Spain.

Spain. House adjourned until Friday.

NEW-YORK. Capture of Knickerbocker, the Escaped Convict.

Lockrout, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1851. Knickerbocker, the murderer, who escaped from just at Buffalo, on the night of the 22d, was arrested at Sulphur Springs, five miles west of this place this afternoon.

Great Fire

CANADATOUA, Tuesday, Dec. 23-8 P. M.

A fire broke out about 1 o'clock this morning, in the rear of the Telegraph building, caused, it is supposed by a barret of potash. The flames soon communicated to the adjoining woodshed, belonging to the Railroad Company, and the eating-house adjacent, also to the Canandagua flotel, all of which were totally destroyed.

were totally destroyed.

The fire then crossed the track, and destroyed the Elmira and Canandagua Railroad Dépôt, and a number of other houses. The house of J. G. Paelps was in great danger, but fortunately the wind changed,

are it was saved.

The loss is variously estimated from twenty to fifty thousand dollars.

Most of the furniture of the hotel was saved. The insurance, as far as could be ascertained.

The Telegraph office is entirely destroyed. MASSACHUSETTS.

Fire Defalention-Explosion of a Steam Boiler

Fire Defalcation—Explosion of a Steam Boiler and Loss of Life.

Boston, Tueeday, Dec. 23, 1851.

The Brocks Building in Cambridgeport, chiefly occupied by workmen in Davenport & Bridges factory, was burned down last night.

I W Bracford, book-keeper for Mixer & Pitman, oil dealers in Mikket, has absconded, being a defaulter for \$20,000.

A steam boiler used in heating the City Almshouse at Deer Island, exploded this morning white the workmen were testing its capacity to heat the building by means of steam pipes. The Engineer, Thus, Chase, was instantly killed. None of the immales were injured, but the workmen employed in the kitchen over the boiler were some of them hurt. The building was shaken to its foundation, and the boiler. building was shaken to its foundation, and the boiler, which was in the basement, was thrown a consider-able distance. The Overseers of the Poor and Coro-ner Smith have proceeded to investigate the matter. British Brig Scotia Ashere.

Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1851.

The British Brig Scotia from Bonaire for Boston, went ashore last night in a thick snow storm, on the rocks near Boston light, and filled with water. She will probably be a total loss. Crew saved. Cargo 1,325 bbls. of salt. MARYLAND.

The Southern Mails.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1851.

The Washington train this morning brought three of the Mails as far South as Savannad.

The Southern Mail brings New-Orleans dates to the 12th inst., leaving two mails still due. MEXICO.

The Southern Mail-The British Men-of-War The Southern Mail—The British Hen-gr-war off Vera Cruz.

Baltiwone, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1851.

The Washington Telegraph to-day states that the presence of the British men-of-war off Vera Cruz is to enforce the payment of the Mexican Bonds, and in the event of a refusal, Vera Cruz is to be blockaded.

GEORGIA Faial Railroad Accident.

Two children of Dr. Winn, of Georgia, were killed as they were riding in a carriage, by the Macon cars, on the 14th inst. Two others were mortally in jured, and Mrs. Winn was badly butt. The driver of the carriage, who was drunk at the time, was also killed.

KENTUCKY. Henry Clay's Resignation.

House Heary Clay's letter, resigning his seat in the U.S. Senate, was read in the Senate of the Kentucky Legislature to-day, when they passed resolutions to elect a Senator on Tuesday next.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Fire and Loss of Life.

Fire and Loss of Life.

Bosrow, Tue,day, Dec. 23 1825.

In Wolfboro', N. H., the house of Wan Tebbets was burned, and Mr. Tebbets, Senfor, perished in the fames. His wife and two sons Nero resound from suffocation in a state of insensitiity. A daughter and intast were hadly frozen, having Sacaped from the fire in their night clothes.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Destructive Fire-Arrival of the Isabel from

Battiwork, Tuesday, Dec. 33, 1831.
On the 19th inst the extensive coach factory of W. S. Gay, together with some other property, was cestroven by fire at Charleston. The loss is about \$25,000. Snew fell at Charleston and Savannah on the 18th,

The steamer Issuel arrived at Charleston on the Sth. inst., from Havana Ex-Consul Owen was among her passengers Judge Sharkey, his successor, arrived out at Havana on the 18th inst., in the Philadelphia. Her news has been anticipated by the Georgia.

FLORIDA

The Steamer Pumpero Condemned.

Baltimons, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1851.

The Jacksonville News, of the IRth. says: We have ust learned that the United States Court, at St. Aucustine, has condemned the steamship Pampero, of uban notoriety, under the Neutrality act of 1818, and also under the Revenue law. She will be sold a the 20th January.

The Wenther, Dec. 13-8 P. M.

The Weather,
Tuksnay, Dec. 23-8 P. M.
BUFFALO.—Barometer 19.018; thermometer 28. It
is a fair and pleasant evening, with a west wind.
ROCHESTER—It is a very cold night, with the wind
west. It snowed a little to-day. Thermometer 18.
AUDURAN—It is a cloudy and dull evening, with a
sight fail of snow. Wind west. Thermometer 17.
Syracuss.—The sky is dark and cloudy. It
snowed considerable to-day. Wind south west.
Thermometer 16.

hermometer 16.
Unica - The sky is very cloudy, but there is a mild outh-west wind. Thermometer 34.

Albany.—It is a clear and beauti ul night. Wind outh-west. Thermometer 25. barometer 30.300;

mercury 67.

The weather is clear and mild. The wind, which is variable, is now north-west. Thermom-Enec.- It has been a clear and pleasant day,

Quinec.—It has been a clear and pleasant day, with them ometer 8 degrees above zero. Barometer 22 080 Wind north-west.

The South.—Snow fell at Charleston and Savannah on the 18th, for the first time in over twenty Markets—Reported by Telegraph.
CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1851.
Hoes are selling to-day at \$4 85624 95. The whole number arrived is 243,000 against 220,000 at same date lest year. Provisions are quiet and unchanged. Sight Exchange on New-York is 1001 \$7 cent. pre-

The New York mails to the 16th were received

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE. Catharine N. Forrest vs. Edwin Forrest-Edwin Forrest ... Catharine N. Forrest. SUFERIOR COURT-Before Judge Oakley.

SEVENTH DAY Tuesday, Dec 23.
[Continued from Third Page.]
wards Lester moorn - Reside at the Globe Hotel,

C. Edwards Letter meora.—Reside at the Globe Hotel, Brooklyn.

Q.—What is your occupation?

A.—It would be difficult to say; editor. I represented the United States Jor 6, wars at Genoa, Italy; know Mr. and Mrs. F.; think the first time I saw Mrs. F. was at her house in Twenty-scoond st., Christmas morning, 1848; I think I had written a play, and having addressed a note to Mr. F., who I did not then know personally, requesting an interview that he might look at the play, with a view of representing it: I called, I think, in pursoance of an appointment which he made; I called very early in the morning, considering the distance I had to wais, and got there alout I c'clock; I did not see Mr. F.; I was told be had gone to Philadelphia; I saw Mrs. Forcest; I never had seen her before; ascertaining from the servant that Mr. F. was not beine, left my card, and asked the servant to give it to Mr. F. on his return; before I passed off the steps the servant opened the door and said Mrs. F. would see me, or something of the kind, and from the courtesy of it I was induced to return; think I saw Mrs. F. coming down the stair-way as I went into the parior, but the circumstances were trivial and did not charge my memory.

Mr. O'C wished to know what the counsel proposed to prove.

Mr. Van B. said he wished to show by this witness the

Mr. Van B. said he wished to show by this witness the feeling manifested toward him by Mrs. F.
Mr. O'C. said the was not one of the adulterers. He thought the testimony could not be given.
The Court thought it was vague, but there might be no objection to showing the acts of Mrs. F.
Air. O'C. thought other naisdemeanors as to one could not be shown when trying misdemeanors in relation to others.

Mr. Van B. said that the conduct and feelings of a person Mr. Van B. said that the conduct and feelings of a person assemed Ley husband, when we is charged with adultery, is proper to be shown. The gentleman in his opening spoke of throwing the case open, and the manner the house had been kept, and of kitchen witnesses. We now propose to which this witness was treated, and her feelings to said her husband.

The Judge thought that where individual feeling between man and wife could not be shown, the actions of a party might be shown, but not testimony merely to show a state of feeling of hostilry or otherwise, between husband and wife, because it might have to go further to prove the causar of that state of feeling. He would hear what the council his it easy.

Mr. Van B. cited to show the testimony should be ad-

mitted.

Mr. O'C said as to defense he said nothing, after so saying in opening, nothing in regard to it, this a wilness was on another he said he was willing to have all the servants in the house, these who could speak, as the counsel said, of Mrs. F.'s daily life, fully examined; but now comes different testimony, and he has concluded it is preparted by the case by the rules of evidence, and where there is notice. The counsel could bring a dear friend of comes deferent testimony, and as a sale contented to proper for try the case by the rules of evidence, and where there is rouse. The counsel could bring a dear friend of 50rs. F. from New Orteans and Texas on the stand, who came here for the purpose, without charge. There is a great deal in this case yet, which he will produce, and he thinks salisty the Court and Jury as to plaintiff, or let Mrs. F. childe by the event. In regard to this witness, it is attempted to be shown, berhaps, that by laselvious acts Mrs. F. came near committing crain, our with the witness, the show erran coin with others. A party can show that a party went to a house of ill-fame, but unless that it is contacted to with the charge it count to a dantitied. If the southed the sale is a Mrs. F. as to immorprisely with other of the sir named, or that Mrs. F. declared something of the kind.

Mr. Acker, one of the officers, (and an excellent ene,) said to the Court, a greatenan was here who refused to take a seat. The Judge told him then to turn the party out, and Mr. A and another efficer dis so. Mr. Van R. then said that it was one of the deputy sheriffs, come to make a return. Mr. A such a cought to have stared his business. The Judge told Mr. A. to let the rentleman in again. He said he that hum, if he had, to speak to the Judge, and he would not do so, or sit down. The deposit sheriff and he was warning till Mr. O. C. had got through. The Court asked him to take a seat.)

Mr. O. continued his argument to prove that partial hap-

not do so, or sit down. The deputy should said he was waring till Mr. O. C. had got through. The Court asked him to take a seat.]

Mr. O. continued his argument to prove that partial laservious conduct could not be shown, or by a party himself his own acts; or general evidence in relation to a party, as no person could come prepared to try a case, if sich is to be admitted—if a party could charge one case and attempt to prove twenty. He concluded by saying he would untify himself before this Jury before he was through.

Mr. Van. B. said he did not expect to prove adultery with this witness, but to strengthen proof as to parties thersed, and to show by the usual conduct of a party as to other men the probability of her conduct as to those charged. His object is not for scandal. The counsel our not recollect when he said he would throw open the whole of the case; it was before any witness was brought up. he does not complain at the doparture from this, and is willing that they should try the case from time to time as they may think expedient. He is perfectly willing to abide by the web of the Court.

The Judge said the opening made no difference with him. There has been much as red on this trial which he would have stopped if it had been objected to, and he is sorry he had not, as testimony has seen given us to third parties, who are not here to defend themselves. He shall say to the Jury that they must decade not from what the witcessee heard but what they knew. As to showing the state of feeling as to disable or otherwise, it is irrelevant. As to admitery, its said anything that could be shown to arrangers shown as Insertious disposition, my fast impression is that it might be done, but not so strongly now as at the outer, and the done of the case of the case and a and be here to more.

Mr. Van B. and he was prepared with specific questions.

Mr. Van B. and he was prepared with specific questions.

be specific.

Mr. Yan B. said he was prepared with specific questions.

The witness was asked to step saide, and be here to morrow.

Mr. Elias A. McGown was then called, but no answer, and the Deputy Sheriff mode a return as to the attachment.

Mr. Van B and Mr. McG. was cottacle, but required payers force to get him in. He is a clearyman, and he does dot wish to exercise thereal, so we will leave his teachment till the matrices.

Mr. Van B said Mr. McG. was outside, but required physical force to get him in. He is a clearyman, and he does dot wish to carrente thereat, so we will leave his technically the morning.

Wm. Refer Bliste, seven.—Reside at No. 26 Leonard-st.; am an actor; know Geotre W. Jamieson; am acquanted with his hand writing.

Is shown what is called the Consunta tetter. Mr. O'C. objected to proving the paper, as plaintail is not responsible for his acts. The Court thought it might be proved, there is no harm in that.

Witness.—I think this is the hand-writing of Mr. Jamieson; the whole of it except some little on the back; do not remember the precise time; it was first shown to me by Mr. Forrest two seasons areo, when I was manager of the Broadway Thenter; think I marked it at Mr. Sedgwick's chambers, but had privately seen it seem time before that, about a month before; eaw Mr. Forrest in December or January before his separation; saw him frequently.

Q.—What was his condition?

Mr. O'C said in what way be meant.

Mr. Van B said to show his frame of mind.

Mr. O'C said this was something new. Mr. F. had determined then to separate from his wrie, and the idea is to show by sectionalitions and otherwise to Mr. Blanch has van laboring under a sentiment of eachous; it would be wrong in a cummon man, but in an actor, who could depet it, the whole might be cases, but not often, where a countroversy has anished be cases, but mot often, where a controversy has anished be cases, but mot often, where a routeroversy has anished the might be a Mirs Forrest stated, that the party said in a culm purple of a Mirs Forrest stated, that the party said which might be a Mirs Forrest stated, that the party said mr. F. he had the most crushing effect, it is no acting here. The not seeking Mr. Stevens to ten, or Mrs. F. wald to Mr. F. he seking Mr. Stevens to ten, or Mrs. F. wald to Mr. F. he show my that the discovery of this letter caused to Mr. Forrest the most crushing effect, it is a fact which is administrated and the visits of Mr. F. h

Q. by Mr. Fon B - What was the character of M.

Q. by Mr. Van R.—What was the character of Mr. Jamisson !

Mr. O'C. objected. Mr. J. was introduced by Mr. P. to Mis. F., and it is hardly proper to permit test many to show he was not a proper portion, particularly as he is not here to defend hemself.

Mr. Blake and to aid not mean to be understood that he is on anything against the character of Mr. J.

Mr. Van H. sant the testimony shighly be admitted. Mr. Jameson is a party charged is that case, and if his is not here, he cought to be here. The tocurry in regard to the letter (which his been proved) was whether it is innormal, and that depends in some measure upon the party sending it. If it came from Mr. Medicum, pechane it might be rescited so, but if from some other parties perhaps not. The Court did not allow the instinuous.

Mr. Van B. he did not think he would be permitted to prove it.

Mr. Van B he did not think he would be permitted to prove it.

John Livengiron, armon—Beanle and a Astar Hause; am a Commissioner for Penneyvania; there were items you need it is a to Mr. F is application for a direct to Penneyvania taken before me, it was in Junkay, 1820.

Q.—Was he love irren to Mrs. Porrasi to Appear a relation to the proceedings?

Objected to by Mr. O'C. The Legislature of Pouneylvania hidnoring the orrest a tribunal at the Astor House, and Mrs. F. Was not become to attend to any notice. But even if it had, the other side must show that a commission or something else had been rest from Pannylvania. If Mrs. Is had appeared it such is on to some kind of judgment, by which she would have to above. I should one rather to have the testimony in, but there will be much of the kind affered and it is better at once to be shutout.

Mr. For it — They do not propose to argue the case, but to prove it.

The Court knowshit the usestion not admissable.

Ar. Van II — They do not propose to a given by to rever it.

The Court changht the question not admires blo.

The witness had a paper given to him by Mr. Van R.

The witness and the paper here produced (the Jam e on letter) was presented at that proceeding. It was so by Mr.

Forrest.

The Court changht we had nothing whatever to do with those proceedings at the Aster House.

Mt. Van R. ask of the Court to adjourn somewhat carlier than crumes, as the library shuts up at the clock, and be withen to get an authority to show the Court on a point of this morning.

is morting.
The Jurge said he believed he would have to continue,
ad week out his job of six hours a day.
Mr. Van B. said he had a deposition of Mr. Smith,

this morning.

The Junguraid he bestieved he would have to continue, and week out his job of six hours a day.

Mr. Van B. said he had a deposition of Mr. Smith, which he would read.

The Judge and Mr. Smith is not a very definite name, what Juntil.

Mr. Van B. said, Samuel S. Smith.

Deposition—Resides at Cincinnati, boom in the mercantale business; in April and May, 1848, know Mr. and Mr. F. and Jamieson in Cincinnati, boom in the mercantale business; in April and May, 1848, know Mr. and Mr. F. and Jamieson in Cincinnati, J. Came to C. about that time a moing, the impression that was the jour; be was at the Civy Hotel; saw bim more was for and bim. F. then with any one cles; Mr. and Mrs. F. Mr. J. and invest had an engagement to visit a phressoligist; Mr. F. and inyself went to see an artist, but he was not all home; Mr. F. got in before me on going back to his room; On going out to the phrenologists Mr. J. was not with us, and as we were going out Mr. F. toward in the room; Mr. J. opposed the truth of the necessor, and Mr. and Mrs. F. advoce act it, and we were all og to prevent; on going to the phrenologist's I thought I may displeasive in Mr. F. towards Mrs. F., and it continued during the evening; had known Mr. F. 30 years and Mrs. F. towards Mrs. F. and it continued during the evening; had known Mr. F. 30 years and Mrs. F. toward Mrs. F. and it continued have lasted or hour; think he accompanied Mr. and Mrs. F. towards Mrs. F. and it continued have lasted or hour; think he accompanied Mr. and Mrs. F. to the cars when they departed; they were gone three weeks and returned; this was before going to the phrenologist's

Mr. Van B. said it will be recollected it has been at a set.

Mr. Van B. said it will be recollected it has been at a set.

ter. Mr. O'C. objected. The Court would hear rement.

Mr Van R. said it will be recollected it has been stated
by counce that this letter was sent by Mr. Jannisson to Mrs.
Forrest, and she had it several months in possession when
it was discovered by her bushard. It was a letter from
one party to another party siter it has been shown the two
have been together. The testimony of Mrs. Under road,
it will be received, was that Mrs. F., on one oposion,
young to her drawer, started back and said he has not the
Jamieson letter. It is traced, afterward, to Mr. F., and
it is proper to be given as exidence. It has been shown
that Mr. Jamieson and Mrs. Forrest were in the room tegether at Cincinnati, and be alterward called upon
her bere. that Mr. Jameson and Mrs. Forest were in the room tegether at Cincinnati, and be afterward called upon her here.

Mr. O'C, objected to the letter being read. Suppose a raity possesses himself of a letter written by a third party, that parry not placed on the stand, and absent—suppose the nam of degraded character, suppose him poor, and the other rich, who is willing to give half his fortune to get rid of his write—suppose that efforts are made to get him into a least of the suppose that efforts are made to get him into a least of the suppose and to induce testimony—suppose that party agrees to appear as a witness, but when the trial is coming on he refuses, and says she cannot comed him. what a pleasant situation a husband is in, one who accuses his wife with adultery not with Mr. Jamieson only, but with every ose, black, white and gray, that came in her way—to be able to hime up a letter written by that party—and the testimony is that J and Mrs. F were at one time sees together in a room in Cincinnati, and the testimony (which we deay) that Mrs. F said I know what is the matter with him, he has got that Jamieson letter—it is also said that he called ence or twice. Mr. Forrest might get Mr. Jamieson letter in widence it must first be shown that that idealical letter was in Mrs. Forrest might get Mr. Jamieson has custroiched humself—kept the witness (Jamieson) away, and now he has got no one to prove his latter—there is not a spark of evidence showing this is the letter that Mrs. Forrest induced to, and then we will be ready to mean the seal that the called himself—kept the witness (Jamieson) away, and now he has got no one to prove his latter—there is not a spark of evidence showing this is the letter that Mrs. Forrest alluded to, and then we will be ready to mean the seal that the called himself—kept the witness (Jamieson) away, and now he has got no one to prove his latter—there is not a spark of evidence showing this is the letter that Mrs. Forrest and the mean the seal that the called himself—kept the witne

Mrs. Ferrest alluded to, and then we will be ready semestid.

Mr. Vap Buren said there was never any objection before to the reading the letter; it has been proved over me to the reading the letter; it has been proved over me to the reading the letter; it has been said that he was intexteated at the time, it is surgested we have designedly kept Jamison over the way, and it has been said over and again that Mrs. F. such to have a fair trial, and further, it is pretended this feather a trick to insure her, when it has been before the Court on mentls. This preceding is not by Mr. F. against Mrs. F. but the reverse, and he is defecting birnself. Mr. Van M. denied, by implication, that they had anything to do with length go Mr J. away, and also that Mr. F. had oftered him half his fortune, or anything and there is no testimose any kind as to that. The letter, he contended, was word for the received if it had been any one class besides Jamisson.

any kind as to that. The leiter, he contended, was in the "procession, and the said to first Underwood, she would not have cared if it had been any one close besides Jamisson. Mr. O'C. further contended that there is nothing to show that the particular letter had ever been in possession of Mrs. F. Suppase even if she had a knowledged that she had had a lester from Mr. J. and that Mr. F. had got it. From that to the proceedings as the Aster House nearly a year clapsed; Mr. F. might to the meantims have got another letter from Mr. J. Besides which, the asset if Mrs. F. er Mr. F is not in it.

The Court shell the paper is without date or direction. The question is, whether the letter, if it is one, one be read. All that is known about a letter is that a quarred was everheard between Mr. and Mrs. F. came to a drawer and made in exclamation that "He has got all my letters, and a foolish one of Jamisson's, that I did not want him to fore the Commissioner at the Aster House, testined as being Jamisson's tand.

There is no prost when it was written, ever addressed to constant.

ing Jamicson's hand.

There is no prost when it was written, over addressed to Mrs. Forrest, or eyer in her possesson. It is not sound in law or legic that we shall say this is the letter. It must be proved. Any one could write such a letter to a woman, and the only thing would be whether she kept it eyers it so him to visit her. As to this letter I had supposed it to be ancreased to Mrs. F.—that would have been important, as it would have shown she had such a letter. It would be persions to any man or woman to admit such testingent. At the case stands, therefore, I evaluate it.

At the announcement there was a sight demonstration of a places, which was suppressed.

The Court, at a little after it o'clock, adjourned to this foreness.

CITY ITEMS.

THE OPPOSITION PRIMARY MERTINOS .-Our opposents had quite a lively time at their Primary Meetings last evening, held between the hours of 7 and 1

No. 210 Greenwich, where an elevated crib, with steps, was fixed against a side of the ball alloy. Two tickets were in the field and a most animating contest waged between the appealing factions, in the Xith Ward the voters stood but little chances

depositing their ballots, the room being entirely procession.

There was considerable sport in some of the Upper Wards,
We have the Delegates from all the Wards but the XII h o the General Committees and the Congressional Conventions, which we are compelled to omit with various the natters. MRS. EMMA GILLINGHAM BOSTWICK .-

It is announced that this favorite vocalist will commence her second series of Soirces Musicales on Friday sort of Niblo's Concert Saloon. It is said that the subscription ist is filling up rapidly. We can wish her no greater success than that which attended her first series. Pice, the celebrated, is to appear on this occasion, alse Hoffman, the Planist, and others. The programme is very attraction-and we expect a full house for the commencement of the

Prof. Bronson will act visit this city. Philadelphia, &c., but once a month during the winter, to enable him the sooner to get or Work on the Eyes, &c.

IF The ALLEGHANIANS give a concert at the Tabernacle next Tuesday evening.

Dewitt & Davenport have just published "Sign Lettering, Lettering in Relief, and Shadowing, reduced to a system. By J. J. Reid, Painter.

The Semi-Annual Examination of Ward School No. 20, (John J. Doane, Principal,) is the Fifteenth Ward, will come off to-day. Last evening, about 9 o'clock, a fire

occurred in the cellar under the grocery-store of C. N. Namey, Nos. 85 and 68 Pine-st. The flames were extinguished before may material dumage was done to the building. COURT CALENDAR-This Day .- Superior

COURT.-Nos. 763, 366, 372, 412, 416, 271, 271, 392, 426, 426, 431, 423 to 479, 441, 443 to 474. [Advertisement.] — Phonography, or Verbatin Reportino.—Mr. E. Webster's day class in Phonography will commence on Wednesday, (December 24,) at 12 o'clock. Evening class at 7 o'clock, in Clinton Hall, corner of Beekman and Nassau-str. All persons who wish to join either class are requested to be present.

NIBLO's. - The new Pantomime of the Conjuror's Gift is to be acted for the first time this evening. It has been months in rehearsal, and will be the valedictory Ravel piece of the season. No more agreeable present or appropriate Christmas gift can be made than a tichet to see Niblo's holi-